EL PASO HERALD

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The Journal, The Republican, The Bulletin.

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HERALD TRAV-

El Paso's Skyscraper Era

HE sound of the hammer of the wrecker is making music throughout the business district of El Paso. While the wrecker is busy, he is no despoiler -he is wrecking the old and the worthless, to make room for the new and

The ancient adobe and the tottering old one story brick are in the way in modern El Paso. The day of the skyscraper has arrived, and nothing but skyscrapers will do. Substantial reinforced concrete, rock and brick structures of three, tour, five and even seven and eight stories in height are being erected throughout the business section. El Paso demands the room. Growing, busy, expanding El Paso is crowded. The vacant lots downtown are all taken up and the old shacks must be demolished, hence the need for the wrecker. He is the advance agent of the new era that has dawned in El Paso.

It is a cause for congratulation throughout the entire community, the rapidity with which the city is advancing and the substantial nature of the advance. The Herald's real estate and building columns today give ample evidence of the activity throughout the city, but especially in the downtown section, in the business region, is the oragress apparent in an unusual degree. The steady growth in the residence section is taken for granted; it was expected, certain, but the growth and improver at in the downtown district-so rapid and extensive-has been absolutely astonicing to the average observer. The Herald has noted with much satisfaction the splendid progress that has been made in the very recent past in El Paso and has been prepared for the present era of expansions and development, by far the greatest in the history of the city. It was due and expected. Now it has

On every corner, on every street between corners, everywhere in the business section of El Paso, the activity in a business way is apparent. Where old houses are not being torn down to give place to new ones or new ones are not being enabel where old ones once stood, there is the noise of the hammer and saw of the men at work on alterations of store fronts-making more room, putting in new show windows, putting up new fixtures, or in some way keeping step with the stride of progress and growth that is upon the city.

And all around, where only a year ago stood shacks that were relics of the village days, are now towering structures, modern in every respect, with shining plate glass fronts, swiftly moving electric elevators, crowded corridors and offices all taken. And many business and professional men are looking for offices and

out the warehouse district, warehouse after warehouse has been brought into being, only to prove too small and call for the erection of another or an addition to the original; also factories have sprung up over the city and in its suburbs in the past few months in a manner that could indicate nothing else on the part of capitalists but the deepest faith in El Paso and the most roseate view of the future prosperity of the Southwest and the assured position of El Paso, the distributing center.

El Paso values were never more stable, the outlook was never brighter and El Pase realty never seemed to be a better investment than now, and by El Paso is meant El Paso and the entire region around El Paso, for the valley lands are increasing in value and worth as fast as the city property.

Copper stocks took a drop in price yesterday, but it was only a scary market. Things will be all right again, for copper stocks are solid.

El Paso needs that girls' boarding school; it is worth working for. The boys' military institute has proved that such scchools in El Paso are a success.

Clovis is an example of the rapidity with which the New Mexico towns are growing. The Herald's account yesterday of some of the accomplishments in that new community was as startling as it was full of facts.

It begins to look like all the cigarmakers are going to become citizens at once, the way the applications are piling up at the courthouse. On the poll tax list they ought to make splendid "Mexican fillers."

Chamber Of Commerce Board

L PASO would hate to lose Mr. McNary from the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce-also other equally good members-but the sentiments expressed in his letter of refusal, strike many people as being very forcible.

It is true, as has often been said, that many members refuse to serve on the directorate for one reason or another and that the work is therefore practically forced upon those who are willing to sacrifice their time. But every member of the chamber should feel it a duty to the city, to himself and to his associates in membership, to accept such a position and work for the upbuilding of the city and its institutions and industries.

As Mr. McNary states, when new men take positions upon a directorate, they always bring with them new ideas and plans, and it is well to have rotation in office, especially when some of the members have been called upon year after year to serve, to the detriment even of their own personal and business affairs

Perhaps that Texan who traded 100,000 acres of land for 100,000 gallons of whisky was a Kentuckian after all.

The milk, butter and eggs people saw the writing on the wall and cut the price. The meat boycot is effective.

Roosevelt never went to the trouble of issuing a statement to quiet Wall

street. But perhaps it is just as well that Mr. Taft did. One by one the pioneers are passing away. The good old souls who blazed

the way for Greater El Paso will soon be with us no more. Douglas has a "Don't Worry" club. What would be the use worrying if the

members do all the things they are said to be doing? It will not be long until it will be ex-governor Curry. The people of the territory will write it with regret, but as it has to be, they are glad that his successor

is such a worthy man as W. J. Mills. People wouldn't mind the lightning if it would always uncover oil veins as it did for that Texas woman up in the Panhandle. If this thing keeps up, some of us will be running up lightning rods to catch our share.

La Tuna will soon be advertising herself as a metropolis. She has a depot now. And first thing one knows these days after these western towns get a depot, they have electric lights and street cars. "It do beat all the way they WALT'S Denatured Poem

J PON the joyous New Year's day I threw my briar pipe away. I said, with conscious rectitude: "The smoking habit's base and lewd; it taints the breath and soils the teeth, and often stains the chin beneath; the smoker's tongue is badly seared, and he has clinkers in his heard; of nicotine he is so full no self-respecting cannibull would eat him raw, well done or rare; and e'en his neckties and his hair, his hat, his breath, and trouserloons, suggest plug-cut and cuspitoons. And so I throw my pipe

away, upon this gladsome New Year's day; my friends no more will have to choke and wheeze in my tobacco smoke." Since then the days drag slowly on; it seems as though ten years have gone; I walk the floor the long night through, and

ealous, watch the kitchen flue-for it can smoke and hold carouse, and not bust forty-seven vows; the cookstove makes my vitals gripe, for it can use its trusty pipe. Thus far I've kept the vow I swore, but do not tempt me any more; don't talk of cabbage on the place, or flaunt alfalfa in my face!

Capyright, 1909, by George Matthews A dams.

Work Mason

The Boss Of the Establishment

The Cook Leaves and He Solves the Servant Girl Problem.

By Amere Mann,

H!" exclaimed the Wife of the Boss of the Establishment as Boss of the Establishment as that august personage crossed the threshold of his home, "something perfectly dreadful has happened!" "You don't mean to say the cook has ejaculated the Boss, who had a prophetic soul

His Wife nodded speechlessly. And a moment later, with a subconscious realization that she had taken him "for better or worse" and must live up to her contract, she added: "But never mind; we can get along beautifully

"Certainly," acquiesced the Boss, "we can go out to dinner. Where do you

want to go?" "But we won't go out," his Wife retorted. "You used to make fun of me for going to cooking school while we were engaged, but you'll be glad of it now. I've cooked all the dinner myself!

Guess what there's going to be!"
"All the delicatessens of the season," the Boss answered glibly; "potato salad, dill pickle, sliced ham, sardines, cream cheese and strawberry jam," he enu-merated. For this was not the first time that their household had found itself without a head-otherwise a cook.

"Don't be silly!" the Boss's wife en-joined. "I decided we'd have a nice little party all to ourselves. Come into the dining room and see, for it's all ready." Meekly, reluctantly, the Boss followed her, and in the middle of the table beheld a smoking chafing dish flanked pickle, by all the delicatessens of the season— It took the Boss's wife five minutes by all the delicatessens of the season-

as he had predicted. What is it?" he asked, fearfully, after they had seated themselves and he had removed the copper cover from the central delicacy. And then, suiting the

"Huh!" the Boss remarked as a hol-low sound regarded his efforts and the spoon skidded along the undented sur-face like an unchained tire—over ice-bound contains and little alcoves partioned off just for two. You'd go erazy about it. I must take you some time," he added carebound asphalt. "Huh! Doesen't some nitro-glycerine go with this to blow it out

of the dish? What is it, anyhow?"
"It's a rarebit, of course," his wife answered in a superior tone, "Don't you like it?" She added menscingly, "I did

he struck a terror driven spoon into the the mouse trap." mixture and passed a clanking chunk to his wife.

Good food to her meant simply food partaken of in the Boss's company when that person was in good humor. around her fork, smiled ingratiatingly at the Boss, and remarked sweetly: think this is great, don't you? I never knew I could cook as well as this. Suppose we never have another cook? How



want to offend his wife. He eyed fear fully the rarebit she had set before him. He knew himself to be between the upper and the nether millstone, but felt that to eat that rurebit would be to swallow them both,

"Where did you learn to make such a delicious dish?" he inquired diplomateally as he sparred for time with a dill

to tell him all about the cooking school. "But you're not eating anything," she ended reproachfully. "I don't believe you like it!"

"Like it" the Boss echoed, "Why it's central delicacy. And then, suring the action to the inquiry, he endeavored to action to the inquiry, he endeavored to great! I know of one place only action to the inquiry, he endeavored to great! I know of one place only action action to the inquiry he costest little place with the finest Hungarian band the place with the finest Hungarian band lasly.

"Oh, when?" his wife inquired eagerly, "It sounds perfectly lovely and I can wear my new 'fish wife' dress. Oh, when can we go?"

Tonight as well as any other time, everything the cook book said, and it ought to be good. In fact, I'm absolutely positive it is."

said the Boss, "though it seems a pity to leave all this fine dinner you've presaid the Boss, "though it seems a pity tely positive it is."

"Sure it is." said the subdued Boss as the rarebit, and you can use that up in

"Oh, aren't we going to have the lovesmiled the slow, silent smile of the diplo-

Next morning when the Boss met the Confirmed Married Man he said: cook left last night, I was glad of it. though, for it gave me a chance to show my wife how easy it is to solve the servant girl problem. Fil tell you it

But the poor Boss was at that moment beyond all thinking. He did not company). All rights reserved.

(From The Herald of this date, 1896)

CITY HALL JANITOR HAS TILT WITH THE COUNCIL Today

At the meeting of the city council L. M. Sheldon, the owner of the Shellast night a petition was presented by A. B. Peticolas, stating that thieves had carried away the doors and window as the guest of H. B. Stevens. carried away the doors and window as the guest of H. B. Stevens. Kansas street, near the Southern Pacific railroad crossing, and asking that today. it be protected. The building has been for some time, and in a dilapidated condition. Janitor Shipley comspectators spit on the floor and caused him double work. He asked that justice Catlin be instructed to pay him \$5 per month for cleaning the courtroom, but, instead, he was notifed that all persons caught treating animals if he did not like the job he could quit.

plained that in using part of the city hall for the office of justice Catlin the Chizens are contributing generously toward the expenses of the Bryan lecture at the opera house tonight. expected there will be a large attend-

Walter Williams, the negro shot by Rev. Grigsby, is still in the hospital. A large well is being sunk in the The doctors removed the eye which had Masonic section of Concordia cemetery.

been pierced by .e bullet.

J. S. Tebbetts, formerly general passenger and ticket agent of the Union Pacific railroad, is in the city on busiAssistant general passenger agent

Sloat, of the Rock Island, is in town The system of house to house collections by mail carriers is to be put in

effect in El Paso next week. A solid silver chalice and paten have been presented to the Church of St. Clement.

The jefe politico of Juarez has given orders to the chief of police to arrest

cruelly The Cycle Track association will Co.'s store.

hold a meeting tonight at McCutcheon, This afternoon at the park the El Paso juniors and the Las Cruces team are engaged in a game of football.

It is expected that a large crowd of sports will go to Las Cruces tonight witness the Maher exhibition. Metal market—Silver, 67c; lead \$2.96; copper, 83-4c; Mexican pesos, 54c.

The Story Of the Growing Town KNOCKERS HAVE HAD TO TAKE TO THE CAVES

that grew to be a city, not like a mushroom, more like a healthy cabbage.

It grew, and grew. There were many boosters in this city, and some knockers. But the town grew in spite of the knockers, and the boosters really did not need to boost. It grew anyway.

And every time a new office building hot up into the air somebody said: "Goodness me, they will never fill it." But the new office building was filled, every floor and every room.

And other buildings rose skyward, and still some cave dwellers said: "We are growing too fast." But the buildings were filled with stores, and there were a plenty to buy things in the And the merchants grew fat

This particular city still is growing. But the boosters are not resting. And the knockers are hiding in the caves. And the city grows, and grows in spite of the boosters, the knockers, the who preferred the charges against sec- There is no clew.

Once upon a time there was a village cave and cliff dwellers-in spite of it-

It cannot be helped. Nothing can stop it now; it's bound to grow. Moral-Don't worry. The healthy child will grow in spite of quack doc tors, petting aunts and cynical parents. Everything grows-everything that is good and strong.

GLAVIS CALLED BEFORE COMMITTEE

Investigation of the Ballinger-Pinchot Matter is Commenced.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 26 .- The direct manner in which the Ballinger-Pinchot congressional committee of inquiry purpises to deal with its work found to sutherize its removal, was evidences today in summoning. The woman had been dealt Louis P. Glavis as the first witness. Glavis is the dismissed field agent

The House Of Commons The House Of Lords VI and VII The English Elections.

ENGLAND'S LAWMAKING BODIES

the representatives of both parties from

Scotland were supporting a bill which applied only to Scotland. It passed the

house of commons unanimously and was unanimously rejected by the house of

lords, 17 peers being present, because, as one of the leaders said, "We had

rather have the word of one Scotch peer

and the king had been restored, the commons passed a resolution claiming

absolute control over the finances of the nation. This exclusive right was

tem, the peers actually controled the

Since the enactment of the reform bal,

which was passed against the terrific opposition of the lords, the two houses

have been growing further and further

apart. But always, until now, the lords have admitted that the commons

had the exclusive control over the

strings. The crown has admitted this, the speech from the throne always ad-

dressing the commons separately when discussing revenue and disbursements

Power Limited.

bund power was revolutionary is proved by the fact that it was generally con-sidered an impossibility. Less than 18 months ago, in the commons. Mr. Bal-

four, who led the campaign for the lords, said: "We all know that the

power of the house of lords is limited

by the fact that it cannot touch these

money bills, which, if it could deal with,

no doubt, it could bring the whole exe-

cutive machinery of the country to a

standstill." The late lord Salisbury, a preeminent Conservative leader, said in

share whatever in that which is the

most important part of the annual, con-stant business of every legislative body —viz., the provision of funds by wh

the public service is to be carried on, and the determination of the manner in

Taxes "Voluntary Gift."

gift of the commons alone. In legisla-tion the three states of the realm are

alike concerned but the concurrence of

the peers and the crown to a tax is only

necessary to clothe it with the form of

a law. The gift and grant is of the

questioned from the time of Oliver Cromwell until it was found necessary

to do something to prevent the principle

of taxation of land values from becom-

ing a part of the British system of

In 1893, under the leadership of Mr.

bill, which was rejected by a vote of

The Budget.

those from Conservative houses.

backwoodsman peers, who noted

cess of voting, was conducted.

not present or not voting.

caprice, can never have."

GOO GOO EYES, BILL

He bathed in it.

then he broke his yen.

did not know how the division, or pro-

While the Conservative par.y attempt-

questions, it did not shrink from its

old speeches of Mr. Balfour, Mr. Cham-

berlain and other leaders, which were

of the leaflets circulated by the Na-

tional Union of Conservative associa-

of commons because it often vetoes the

legislation of the house of lords? The house of lords has the older standing,

the greater intellect, and, above all, the

freedom to consider questions on their

love a lord. Nevertheless, a great many

A Story of the Day's News.

"Just because she made them goo goo

"Ain't that a shame," but that couldn't

"Won't you come home, Bill Bailey,"

"Ain't that a shame?" again he said.

eves," he soused in the wealthy water.

widely quoted by the Liberals.

task of defending the lords, despite the

these services are to be carried on."

"The house of lords takes no

That the sudden use of this mori-

house of commons.

ONDON, Eng., Jan. 26.—"Down with | goodly portion of all Liberal legislation | the lords!" cried the Liberals and | proposed since the reform bill of 1832. Three Peers a Quorum.
Only three pears may constitute a Laborites during the parliamen-"Down with socialquorum of the house of lords, and less than 20 have more than once negatived was the retort of the Conservatives and Unionists. The Liberals tried the work of the commons without con-sideration or argument. In one instance to keep the political battle centered

public interest to other problems.

The house of lords was clearly an issue in the campaign, however, and 4 is probable that its fate is sealed. One of the peculiar features of this peculiar campaign has been that each party possessed an issue which seems certain of ultimate success, regardless of the results now. The Liberal campaign against the house of lords will end, eventually, in the abolition or reform than of all the people in Scotland."

Claim of Commons.

In 1671, in the reign of Charles II.,
and immediately after the house of lords of that chamber; and the Conservative advocacy of tariff reform cannot fall. eventually, to have its effect upon the British fiscal system. never afterward seriously disputed un-til the rejection of the Lloyd-George budget. But until 1832, under the cor-rupt elections and rotten borough sys-

upon this one issue-the Conservatives

evoted their energies to directing the

tary campaign.

"Down With the Lords." "Down with the lords!" became the battle cry of the Liberals when the house of lords, despite the accepted theory that the lords had no right to interfere in financial legislation, rejected the Lloyd-George budget in November by attaching an amendment calling for a dissolution of parliament and s general election. Although the lords made much of this referendum and pleaded its popular appeal in reply to all charges of unconstitutional action, they and their supporting party tried | finances-the sole power of the to make the election turn on other is-

"Down with the lords!" was shouted from every stump, was blazoned on every wall, was preached from many pulpits, was reiterated in every Liberal newspaper. But it is still true that an Englishman dearly loves a lord, and the campaign did not create onetenth the excitement along this line that might be expected by a republican

House of Lords. The house of lords is an institution entirely unique in the world, since & is the last legislative chamber in which membership is held by right of heredity. Every other monarchy on earth has abolished this principle, for, although in several European and Asiatic states there is an upper house com-posed exclusively of nobles, yet the voting members must be selected with a view to their personal fitness for the

husiness of legislation.

The house of lords has, under the British form of government, three distinct theoretical functions. The peers are, first, a council of advice to the sovereign; second, the supreme court of appeal in all legal matters; and, third, a branch of the legislature. Their func-tion as a council of advice to the crown is a mere fiction, that office having been usurped centuries ago by privy council, which in turn lost its power, by gradual stages, during the 17th and 18th centuries, to the cabinet or ministry, which still retains all the power to advise and control the sov-

As the supreme court of appeal, the 622 peers of the house of lords have delegated their powers to four law lords, and, curiously enough, these four are not properly peers at all. The 622 lords not having the necessary legal knowledge, industry or patience to attend to this business, it has become customary to appoint great lawyers as life peers, their titles not descending. These law lords sit as the supreme o his wife.

Now the Boss's wife was not an epi- ed away to get ready, and the Boss the same relation to the jurisprudence have rejected and amended many bills to the same relation to the jurisprudence have rejected and amended many bills to the same relation to the jurisprudence have rejected and amended many bills. England that the supreme co the United States bears to that of Amer-

Yet there is not a case which comes to this highest court in which any all of the 622 peers might not sit if they were so disposed. All that prevents their packing the supreme court in this manner is precedent and a cussidered so sacred as that other convention and custom which was garded when the lords rejected the bud-

Princes, Archbishops, Etc. The house of lords consists of three princes of the blood royal, two archbishops, 22 dukes, 23 marquesses, 124 earls, 40 viscounts, 24 bishops, 336 barons, all of England. In addition there are 16 representative Scotch peers chosen by the whole body of Scottish peers: 28 representative Irish peers, hosen in the same manner, and the four legal life peers. This makes a grand Of this number not than 100 at the outside, have anything to do with the business of the house on

ordinary occasions. The majority of the peers never visit the house at all, unless summoned for some unusual occasion, like the corojection of a bill sent up from a Liberal house of commons. When the Conservative party is in power the lords do nothing. The bills from the house pass without question. When the Liberals come into power, the lords awake to activity and they have managed, in one way or another, to block or mutilate a when they cry: "Down with the lords!"

Cunningham claims in Alaska, which also resulted in the dismissal of Gifford Pinchot Although the proceedings are not scheduled to start until 2:30 p. m., the demand for seats in the big room in

the senate office building commenced early this forenoon. Following today's session, the committee probably will meet Fridays and The committee is starting with abso-

lutely a clean slate. All that has been sald or written will be disregarded, and a case against But he quit it. secretary Ballinger or anyone else upon whom the attack may turn, must developed, "in court." although no strict rules of evidence will be alshe said. But he was down in Chinatown with the rats, puffin' the pipe. He lowed to exclude any character of tespuffed with the best of pill cooks. And

Garfield Opposes Ballinger Bill. Before th esenate committee on pub-lic lands, former secretary of the in Garfield opposed the bill submitted by secretary R. A. Ballinger authorizing the secretary to withdraw public lands from settlement pending recommendation to congress for legislation in reference to them,

Mr. Garfield declared that legislation fills character was not needed as the president has authority to withdraw public lands believed to contain valuable timber or mineral or to be valuable for the development of power.

NEGRESS MURDERED: BODY PLACED ON THE RAILWAY

Austin. Tex., Jan. 26.-Fearing to move the body of a dead negress from the tracks of the Houston and Texas Central passenger train on the Llano branch was held up here this morning until a justice of the peace could be The woman had been dealt a heavy blow upon the head, and her body

placed across the tracks.

He broke away all right. But-you know old puffin' partner-he fell to the flquid ban-she. Soon he was on the is gun. But he chucked the morphine in the street, and then-

"Just because she made those goo goo eyes," he fell to the Tiffany water again. And then he fell to the suds, and then-"Gimme some o' th' nickle tea"-you know. And so he broke his yen," soaked his

gun, sprinkled the coke in his shoes. But he couldn't break the booze yen. He hit the mirror back joint every night, and packed a jug home every morning.

And now he has gone read," not to the joint with more bars than glasses, but to the down and outers' bunk house. His name is Hugh Cannon, and he bought his booze sellin' coon songs. He's in a poorhouse up in Michigan, "just because she made them goo goo eyes.'

Bill Bailey's come back home, but not poor old Hughey Cannon.

ONDON. Eng., Jan. 26.-It is pecultarly an English anomaly that the British parliament should consist of one chamber which is the last on earth to recognize a hereditary right to legislate, and another chamber which is the most truly responsible to public opinion of all the legislatures in the world. The house of commons is not an ideally democratic institution, but it is most sensitive to the public will and it is chosen under conditions of political purity not approached in

any other country. The suffrage in England is not what Americans would consider democratic, since a complicated system of property qualifications, varying in different tions, is imposed; and since land holders may vote in every constituency where they own property. The limited suffrage, which shuts out the very poor, and the plural suffrage, which gives the very rich many votes, as well as the fact that the constituencies are ar-ranged without due regard to population, constitute the chief faults of the British parliamentary electoral system.

Corruption Unknown. But the corruption and indecent polltles which disgraces the elections many other countries, and in many parts of the United States, is almost entirely unknown here. This purity of electhe corrupt practices act, an outgrowth of the reform bill of 1832, which was placed on the statute books in 1883, and which has been made even more stringent by subsequent amendments. The machinery by which the British house of commons is elected differs altogether from the political and electoral machinery of the United States, but the

means taken to prevent corruption might be employed even in America. The 670 members of the house of commons are elected from constituencies of various populations - counties, oughs, cities and universities. parliament dissolves by limitation at the expiration of seven years, or when a dissolution is brought about by the death of the sovereign or by some extraordinary political crists in which an "appeal to the country" forces an election, the queer mixture of ancient usage and modern methods composing the British election system is set to work. Preciamatoin of Election.

The king issues a proclamation on the day the ministry tells him to do so, ordering writs for the election of a new parliament, and fixing a day for the meeting of the new legislature. All the essentials are attended to by the min-William Pitt, in 1766, in speaking against the American colonies stamp act, said: "The taxes are a voluntary needs a new parliament, that he has needs a new parliament, that he has managed the whole business on his own volition. When this proclamation is signed, writs are immediately dispatched to the sheriffs, mayors and returning officers, who are to hold the elections

the various constituencies. commons alone." In fact, this princi-ple of the constitution never had been gaged in the campaign for several weeks, usually, when the writs are issued, but they are technically known only as "prospective candidates." A member of parliament does not have to live in the constituency which he represents and, indeed, the majority of the members "sit" for some Gladstone, the commons passed a home where they do not reside. Nevercheless, rule bill for Ireland. The lords sent carpet baggers' in more talk about cout a wild alarm and many peers who never before had seen the inside of the time, that phrase having been borrowed from the common transfer the common tran

chamber attended to vote against the from America. Party Organization. The political party organization in the have rejected and amended many bills United States, by which precinct comsent up from Liberal commons, never mittees build up to the all powerful state and national committees, is wholly

unknown here. English politicians have nothing but scorn for the American sys-George budget. Another alarm was tem, which they say, binds the local sounded, and the "wild peers," as they committee as a slave to the national mmittee as a slave to the national are called, trooped in. Many of these organization. Yet, in angland, the local ommittees ask 'ne national cor right to vote in a legislative assembly by virtue of birth, had never before to select a candidate for them! Imagine the Democratic congressional com of the 3rd district of Arkansas asking a national committee for a congression-al candidate, and then tamely accepting budget was rejected by a vote of 350 an antedilurian New Hampshire Demoto 75. Even then there were 197 lords erat brought out of the museum for that purpose. That is what the Eng-lish politicians call local freedom of

ed to place the emphasis upon other party action. Nominations and Polling. When the writs are issued each sheriff of a county, mayor of a borough or re-turning officer of a division appoints a day for nominations and another day for politing. This may be any time after five days and before 20 days from the time of receiving the writ. didate must be nominated by a proposer, a seconder and eight assentors, all 10 of whom must be registered voters in the constituency. On the day of the nominations a meeting is held, attended

own merits alone, which the house of by the candidates, The sheriff or returning officer asks commons, subject as it is to electoral for nominations. If only one name is dreds of thousands of copies of this presented, and the nomination is in propleaflet were distributed broadcast er form the sheriff declares that nee to be duly elected a member of parthroughout the kingdom is proof suffiliament. In this fashion, Joseph Cham-berlain, being unopposed, was elected the first member of the new parliament. cient that the Englishman still dearly Englishmen are thoroughly in earnest which will sit on Feb. 15.

But if there is more than one candi-date, the sheriff asks for a show of hands, and then the candidates demand a The poll is ordered for the day previously agreed upon and announced. Within one hour after the nominations the candidates must deposit with the sheriff a sum, varying from \$500 to \$5000, according to the size of the con stituency, to secure the payment of the expenses of holding the election. All the expenses must be paid by the candidates on a bill presented by the sherother returning officers. On the day these nominations are made the political party committees suspend activbe helped. He hit the coke for fair. itles and by formal resolution declare themselves nonexistent. After the election they are reorganized.

Member May Be Unseated. But the successful candidate's seat is not assured. He is elected and may take his seat, but if every of the corrupt practices act has not been met, then a petition may be started wherein a number of electors may allege violations of the act. gations are substantiated, the member of holding any office for the ter seven years, and he may be further fined or punished.

The corrupt practice act limits the amount of money a candidate may spend in his campaign, limits specificalthe things for which this money may be spent, and makes the candidate sponsible not only for his own acts, but for those of his agents and supporters. Each candidate under the law is required to appoint an election agent, and all campaign expenses must be paid through this agency. Expenses may range from \$1750 to \$9000, according to the population and area of the con-

stituency. Election Expenses. All claims for election expenses must e submitted to the candidate within days after the election, all such paid within 28 days, and full and com-

(Continued on Page 7.)